

AGREEMENT ON RATE MEASURE

COURT REVIEW CLAUSE TO BE INSERTED IN HEPBURN BILL.

Democratic Senators Assent to It With Condition That the Rate Fixed by the Commission Shall Not Be Suspended Pending the Decision by the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The question of whether the Hepburn Rate bill should be reported from the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce with a court review amendment was practically settled to-night when the Democratic members of the committee decided to support such an amendment. But they imposed conditions which render it not entirely certain that Senator Knox's amendment, proposed to-day, will be the amendment adopted. While the four Democratic members of the committee who were in the conference agreed to vote for a review provision, they will demand that it be coupled with a condition that there shall be no suspension of the rate fixed by the commission pending the proceedings in the courts.

Five of the Republican members of the committee favor unconditional court review, two oppose it and another member, Senator Cullom, is absent. With the decision of the Democratic members to support a somewhat similar provision it is therefore certain that the Hepburn bill will be reported to-morrow or Saturday with some sort of review provision. The committee will begin voting on the various propositions to-morrow morning, but some doubt is expressed whether a conclusion will be reached at that session.

The committee held a meeting to-day, at which the court review amendment drawn by Senator Knox was the principal subject of consideration. This was the provision agreed upon by the five so-called conservative Republican members of the committee and it afterward appeared as section 5 of the bill which Mr. Knox later introduced in the Senate. From a statement made in connection with the bill Mr. Knox does not consider that the Hepburn bill will stand a constitutional test by the courts and his review provision was drawn with the idea of meeting that, which he regarded as a vital defect. Mr. Knox's statement was:

"It has been generally reported and it is a fact that I have recently, upon request of different persons interested in the rate regulation measures now pending before the Senate, submitted my views as to a provision which I deem essential to the certain constitutionality of the bill passed by the House of Representatives. I presented my views by taking out of the bill which I now offer, section 5, and that section cannot be thoroughly understood independent of its context.

"It is not my expectation that the bill which I now introduce will receive any further consideration from the committee than they may choose to give it as throwing light upon a provision for review in the courts of the action of the commission, and if it is of any consequence, that direction I shall be most than satisfied."

As soon as Mr. Knox's bill was presented Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island asked for the reading of the entire bill. During the reading, as well as while Mr. Knox was making his statement, the Senators on both sides of the chamber showed the keenest interest. Mr. Foraker had moved over on the Democratic side, where Mr. Knox sits, so that he could be near the Pennsylvania Senator while he was making his statement.

Sensors Elkins and Dooliver were also unusually interested. There was a feeling generally that Mr. Knox's bill might be the solution of the rate troubles. It was well understood that it was drawn at the request of those high in authority, because the President had said that he would be inclined to accept any court review amendment drawn by Mr. Knox.

Section 5 of the Knox bill, which will be supported by the five "conservative" Republicans on the Interstate Commerce Committee reads:

"Section 5. That the orders of the (Interstate Commerce) commission except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission, and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission unless sooner set aside by the commission or suspended or set aside by order of a court in a suit to test the lawfulness of said order; but any carrier, person or corporation, party to the proceedings affected by the decision of the commission as to rate or practice covered by the complaint, or by its order prescribing a different rate or practice, and alleging either or both to be a violation of its or her rights, may institute against the complainant and the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which any portion of the line of the carrier or carriers that were parties to the complaint may be located, sitting as a court of equity, to have such questions relative to the lawfulness of such order be questioned; and in all such proceedings the court shall have power to make orders to secure the appearance of parties on any part of the United States, and the existing laws relative to evidence and to proceedings under the act to regulate commerce shall be applicable; providing, however, that no order of the commission reducing a rate shall be set aside or suspended by an interlocutory decree of the court without requiring a deposit of the excess charge or sufficient bond to secure to the parties entitled thereto the repayment of the commission's order is sustained, of all moneys received by the carrier in excess of the rate fixed by the commission, and the court shall determine in such interlocutory decree what practices shall be pursued by the parties pending the litigation in order to make this right of repayment certain and effective.

The general provisions of Mr. Knox's bill are as follows:

The bill extends the Interstate Commerce law to all common carriers over which Congress has jurisdiction, including those partly by rail and water, and all the facilities and instrumentalities in connection therewith, whether owned by the carrier or otherwise. It declares unlawful all rates for the transportation, receipt, delivery, preservation or incident thereto which are not just and reasonable. Complaints as to rates, discriminations, etc., are to be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if found unlawful, unjust or prejudicial, the commission is to fix a rate

which is to be the maximum rate for the service, to take effect immediately, but it is deemed reasonable by the commission, and to continue not exceeding two years unless set aside by the courts, which are to decide only as to its lawfulness, the carrier being required to give bond for the repayment of excess charges if the court suspends the order.

Appeals can be taken only from civil courts to the Supreme Court, and such appeals are not to act as stays from the findings of the Circuit Courts. A carrier who falls or refuses to carry out an order of the commission is to be fined \$5,000 for each day of failure or refusal.

To make the orders of the commission enforceable as to just rates in which foreign roads are parties authority is given to suspend the movement of traffic on that part of the road within the United States. To meet the additional demands upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in the enforcement of the act it is authorized to employ special agents and examiners.

FRANCE STOPS NEGOTIATING.

Abandons Hope of Moroccan Agreement Outside of the Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—It was stated at the Foreign Office to-day that the situation at Algiers was unchanged. France will avoid any further late-date treaty with Germany, leaving the final conference to decide the questions of the policing of Morocco and the organization of a Moroccan State bank.

Count von Tattenbach and M. Regnault were satisfactorily discussing the bank question with the prospect of arriving at an agreement when Germany brusquely flung upon the conference table a war and dried bank scheme. France takes this action as an indication that Germany does not seek a settlement.

ALGERIAS, Feb. 22.—The Moroccan conference held a session to-day lasting two hours. The bank scheme, formulated by the Marquis of Almodovar, head of the Spanish mission, was discussed. Several non-contentious points were agreed to, including one that the bank's capital should be based on gold, although Spanish silver will be current. Nothing occurred tending to harmonize Germany and France.

CHINA WONT YIELD TO RUSSIA.

No Concessions in Manchuria Equal to Japan's Negotiations Deadlocked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Feb. 22.—There is a deadlock in the Russo-Chinese negotiations. Neither side will yield to the demands of the other and apparently there is no reason to expect a compromise. Russia claims privileges in Manchuria equal to those which Japan enjoys. This demand China will not grant. Neither will she grant the trading concessions which Russia seeks.

FEAR TROUBLE IN PEKIN.

Anti-Dynastic Rising Looked for To-morrow—German Legation Doubles Sentries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A despatch to the Tribune from Peking states that the court and the Board of Foreign Affairs are nervous over a possible anti-dynastic rising on Saturday next.

The German legation has doubled its sentries owing to anti-foreign placards that have been posted about the city.

EX-QUEEN MARGHERITA'S VISIT.

Will Sail for New York Early in April for Her Auto Trip.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MILAN, Feb. 22.—Ex-Queen Margherita will sail from Genoa for New York at the beginning of April. The automobile in which she will make a tour of the United States is of 50 horse power. Her suite will consist of only three persons in addition to a chauffeur and a mechanic.

MUST PAY TAX AT ONCE.

Illinois Inheritance Tax Ruling Will Cost Field Estate \$750,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has ordered a radical change in the practice in collecting inheritance taxes that will put into the treasury of Cook county about \$750,000 from Marshall Field's estate and large amounts from the Verkes and other big estates recently probated.

The ruling provides that residuary legacies must bear their share of the inheritance tax immediately after the death of the testator, and not at the end of the period of trust.

It means that the tax on the huge sums left in trust for forty years to the grandchild of Marshall Field must be paid now and not at the end of forty years as would have been the case under former practice.

Chicago lawyers were much surprised by the decision. They declared it would be impossible to figure accurately the value of a residuary estate until it was finally apportioned.

TWO PRICES ON STEEL RAILS.

Canal Commission Gets Them Cheaper Than the Railroads in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—D. W. Rose, general purchasing agent of the Panama Canal Commission, testified before the Senate Inter-oceanic Canal Committee that he had bought steel rails at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a ton less than was charged to the railroads in this country. The commission paid the export price on the rails. Mr. Rose, who was formerly purchasing agent of the fact that rails were sold abroad at prices less than for domestic use. He asserted that the railroads were content to pay the extra charge because they believed that the market for steel products abroad served to maintain the balance of trade, and for that reason tolerated it.

GERMANY AVOIDS TARIFF WAR.

REICHTAG APPROVES TEMPORARY AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

United States to Have Favored Nation Treatment Until June, 1907, Giving Time to Negotiate Permanent Trade Treaty—Von Buelow Explains Step.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The provisional commercial agreement with the United States was accepted by the Reichstag to-day by a large majority.

Under the agreement the United States is to have the "most favored nation" treatment on the basis of the new German tariff until June, 1907. It is "hoped that in the meantime a permanent reciprocal trade agreement will be reached.

Chancellor von Buelow said that German industry was more strongly interested in the arrangement than was German agriculture, which was sufficiently protected by the new treaties. While the industries that exported to America would suffer from the heavy import duties and from difficulties in their treatment in American custom houses, etc., in proposing to America a tariff treaty on the model of Germany's treaties with other countries, he was well aware that great difficulties presented themselves, especially so in the case of America.

These difficulties had no connection with the efforts of both governments to maintain good relations politically and economically, but were based on circumstances that he could not touch upon without creating the impression of interference with the internal conditions of a foreign country.

Continuing, the Chancellor said that the bill expressed the fact that the United States had no claim or right to the most favored treatment from Germany, while the latter grants it in order to gain time for treaty negotiations and because it wishes to avoid a tariff war, which would not only damage German shipping and export interests, but also American commerce and agriculture.

The Chancellor added: "While I attribute high value to the provisional arrangement, and also value the existing good political relations of both countries, while I do not believe, however, to believe that Germany is willing to pay for political friendship by accepting economical disadvantages."

Germany, he further said, could very well replace American agricultural imports by the products of other countries. The period proposed was chosen because if it were longer it might create the idea that the arrangement was definite, while if it were shorter it might be insufficient for concluding the difficult negotiations.

Herren Bebel and Bernstein spoke in favor of the bill, on the ground that it would benefit the working classes.

No vote was taken. Only a show of hands was made, which, however, was convincing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The acceptance by the Reichstag of the provisional tariff arrangement with Germany, which would not have been a severe tariff war between the United States and Germany. The effect of the measure is that Germany extends to the United States the most favored nation treatment. In other words, Germany gives this country the same tariff privileges that after March 1, when the German tariff law of December, 1902, goes into effect, will be given to the seven countries Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Serbia and Russia, with which Germany has made new commercial treaties.

To these countries Germany gives a low tariff, and to the others, except those who have special arrangements such as have just been accorded to the United States, a high tariff, in some cases two or three times as much as the minimum. As understood by officials here, the new arrangement will last for one year, which period the German Government hopes that the United States will be enabled either to make a commercial treaty with Germany or some other arrangement which will give German exporters to the United States more advantages than they now have.

Officials of the Government here are much gratified over the approval of the act by the Reichstag.

In return for the great concession which is made by Germany the United States gives but little. The only thing that the Government here found itself in a position to do was to offer to make several modifications of the customs regulations. One of these is that the board of appraisers, unless they deem it most unwise, shall hold open sessions when hearings on cases of German exporters are heard. This is a point for which Germany has long contended, principally on the ground that with secret sessions, as has been the rule in the past, the exporter could not tell in advance what rate of tariff might be placed on his goods and accordingly could not estimate just what the profits would be. This would interfere with the making of prices.

Another complaint of the Germans which an endeavor will be made to remedy is the strictness of the regulations concerning unfavorable valuations. To meet this administration will have to go to Congress. Germany desires that the exporters have a leeway of 10 per cent., or in other words that if the undervaluations of bona fide shippers appear to be not more than 10 per cent., and if there is nothing to show that fraud is contemplated the shipment shall be allowed to pass through at the valuation placed on it by the exporter.

To accomplish this will require the action of Congress. It is not likely, however, that Congress will be asked to give German exporters as great an advantage as 10 per cent. in such cases and there will probably be a compromise at about 5 per cent. Officials of the Government here hope that the generous concession made by Germany in favor of the year's extension will find such favor in Congress that the customs modifications desired will be readily granted.

While the United States will get the minimum tariff under the new German law, that minimum will be greater than the minimum now enjoyed by the United States under the present arrangement. The details of the new rates are not entirely known here, but it is considered that the new law will call for the payment by shippers of American goods into Germany of an average on all products of from 20 to 25 per cent.

OPERATE ANEW ON ALEXANDER.

His Condition Described Afterward as Very Serious.

James W. Alexander, ex-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was operated on a week ago for a prostatic trouble, and whose condition had since been reported to be satisfactory, underwent a second operation yesterday morning at Danme, 4 East 21st-street. His second operation was performed by the same surgeons who operated on him before, Dr. E. L. Keyes and Dr. C. H. Chetwood, and was contemplated from the beginning, being necessary to supplement the earlier operation. It was hoped that by thus dividing the surgical treatment necessary Mr. Alexander would be better able to withstand the shock.

The physicians say that the patient's condition after the operation was satisfactory, that there are no particularly worrying symptoms, and that they do not expect that further operations will be necessary.

Mr. Alexander's son, Henry M. Alexander, said last night: "He is in a mighty serious condition. The treatment planned has been completed, but it remains to be seen whether he will pull through or not."

MRS. LADEW HURT IN RU-AWAY.

Brougham Crashes Into Astoria Ferry House—Mr. Ladew Injured.

A team of horses drawing a brougham in which were Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Ladew of 313 Madison avenue took fright at an auto truck on Second avenue, near Ninety-second street, yesterday afternoon, threw off Thomas Burton, the coachman, by turning sharply into Ninety-second street, and kept on at full speed to Avenue A. Then they turned north at full speed and dashed toward a crowd of passengers just landed from an Astoria ferryboat at Ninety-third street.

A policeman and several men darted forward in an effort to head off the frightened animals. The horses swerved toward the ferry house and crashed into it, one of them falling and the other barely missing a fall into the river.

Mr. Ladew was not injured, but Mrs. Ladew was prostrated by the shock and badly bruised. One of the horses was so badly cut that an S. P. C. A. agent who happened to be there advised shooting it. Mr. Ladew consented. He and Mrs. Ladew returned to their home in a cab.

NEW SCHOOL DYNAMITED.

Charge Set Off Under Derrick at School 81—Non-Union Men Are at Work There.

An attempt was made at 2 o'clock yesterday to wreck a ten ton derrick in the rear of Public School 81 at 119th street and St. Nicholas avenue by blowing it up with dynamite. The explosion did not do so much damage as the dynamites expected.

The school is in course of construction. The iron work is being done by Ravitch Bros. A few weeks ago they refused to comply with some demands of their men. They were put out on strike and non-union men went in to their places. The strikers made threats, the firm said, that they would get satisfaction. Since then a watchman has been on the ground every night.

Peter McGlynn, the watchman, made the rounds of the building shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning and did not find anything wrong. The building is on the first floor and the derrick is on the 12th street side. It rests on heavy planks laid across the iron girders. McGlynn was walking along the 119th street side at 2 o'clock when he felt a shock and heard a loud explosion.

Sergt. Fitzgerald and Roundsman Hornbrotel of the West 124th street station were at 119th street and St. Nicholas street at the time of the explosion. They and the watchman soon discovered that dynamites had placed a charge under the derrick and set it off. The planks were all shattered and parts of the derrick were wrecked, but no great damage was done to the building.

The place where the derrick is located is difficult of access and the man who put the dynamite there must have known the lay of the structure.

QUEER TRAIN WRECKING STORY.

Woman Arrested, Charged With Indolent Young Man to Derail Pennsylvania Flyer.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Dolly Carpenter, sister of former City Solicitor George Hoke and prominent in society, was arrested to-day, charged with being a principal in the wrecking of a Pennsylvania train last week.

George Baughman, 20 years old, arrested several days ago for the crime, confessed and implicated her. The police say that the woman was a mania for causing and witnessing wrecks.

Young Baughman says that Mrs. Carpenter conceived the plan to wreck the train, and when he refused to aid her she threatened to shoot him. Her idea was to wreck the train and then inform the police when a reward was offered. She would get the money and then aid Baughman to escape punishment.

Baughman says that he and the woman placed a piece of rail in the frog of a switch and also placed a huge coil of wire on the track and then retired to her home to await the wreck. By some means they made a mistake in their calculations of the fast train's time and instead derailed a freight train.

Mrs. Carpenter is firm in her denial of any part in the matter, and says Baughman is trying to drag her into the crime out of revenge for furnishing information against him.

FIREMEN MUST PAY UP!

Widow of Man Who Got Them Reinstated Gets Judgment for Fees.

Mrs. Peter N. Phillips, widow of Peter N. Phillips of Long Island City, has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against twenty-six firemen whom she sued to recover \$14,300, or \$550 each. She has actions against thirty-five others pending in the courts. The defendants are the men whom the late Mayor Gleason appointed members of the Long Island City fire department on the eve of consolidation. They were promptly dropped, but later assigned their claims to Phillips, who employed counsel and had them all reinstated with back pay.

The firemen signed an agreement by which Phillips was to get a stipulated sum from each. When the men won each owed Phillips about \$330. Phillips died before settlement was made and Mrs. Phillips advanced the money to enforce the contract. The firemen were consumed by the trial of the case before Justice Mearns at Flushing and Mrs. Phillips obtained the verdict.

DID ANYBODY SKIN GOSLIN?

CREDIT GIVEN TO BOB AMMON FOR THAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Mrs. Goslin intimates that a cruel advantage was taken of Alfred's innocence by a heartless attorney who is now working for just board and lodging.

Some of the private troubles of Alfred R. Goslin, friend of all those who would get rich quick, crop out in the details of a suit which his wife, Una R. Goslin, has brought in the Supreme Court against Alice Schmitt, who was once a client of the convicted felon Col. Bob Ammon, who used to be an attorney at law.

The trouble dates back to the summer of 1900, when Goslin was badly in need of ready cash to a large amount and the close season for suckers had set in. Goslin and his wife were living in style then in West End avenue, in a sumptuously furnished house. Statuary, paintings, bric-a-brac, silverware and other fittings were altogether in keeping with the circumstances of a man who had been so nearly successful in knocking the bottom out of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

All the furniture and the lease belonged to Mrs. Goslin, of course, and she was seeking vainly to attach Goslin's own property. So to help him Mrs. Goslin determined to mortgage her \$90,000 worth of furniture and bric-a-brac to raise \$18,000 that Alfred wanted right away.

Ammon and Goslin were still pretty thick then. Mrs. Goslin went to Col. Bob, and he told her that he had a client in Mrs. Schmitt who would be pleased to lend Mrs. Goslin the money, especially to help out poor Alfred.

To observe the legal forms, of course, Mrs. Goslin had to make out eighteen promissory notes for \$1,000 each, payable monthly and one for \$75, being for interest and various items of expense. And besides, to keep within the law, that grand object of veneration, the notes had better be indorsed. So Mrs. Clara E. Kellogg, a friend, indorsed them. And then, again, even though it was between friends, Mrs. Goslin had better give a chattel mortgage, just as a matter of form, on all the contents of the West End avenue house.

And even though Una, all these perfunctory matters done, waited for the eighteen thousand, somehow it never came. Not a red cent. Ammon had turned out a diamond to Goslin's plate glass. No wonder estrangement followed. Things were too hot just then to bother about getting after Col. Bob and it was a year to the day from the date of the mortgage before anything happened.

It was on September 19, 1901 that a deputy sheriff, armed with an attachment obtained by Ammon and Mrs. Schmitt, made a levy on the fine fixtures up in West End avenue. But before the levy could be made binding Mrs. Goslin got out an injunction restraining Ammon or Mrs. Schmitt from doing anything under the mortgage or from suing on the promissory notes.

The work had to be turned over to the sheriff who had to try the injunction suit before a referee, but finally Mrs. Goslin got a judgment cancelling the notes and the mortgage as having been obtained without consideration. It is said that there were some very interesting disclosures concerning the Ammon-Goslin-Kellogg-Schmitt relations at the hearings before the referee, but nothing became public save the fact of the suit and judgment.

Mrs. Goslin rested on her oars for three years before taking the next step, but now she has begun another action against Mrs. Schmitt to recover the expenses of the injunction litigation. She says in an affidavit in which she sets forth the main facts of the former suit that it cost her \$450 for counsel fees, costs and other incidentals. Also, she says, though her lease on the West End avenue house had expired, because of the injunction she had to keep on paying rent and to hire caretakers to watch the property. This cost her, she alleges, another \$7,000.

She has been advised by her counsel that Mrs. Schmitt is liable for these expenses, so she sues for \$12,450 with interest from December 30, 1902, the day of the judgment in the injunction action.

MUCH OF SAN FRANCISCO DARK.

Fire Destroys Big Electric Plant—Elevators Out of Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—One of the most spectacular fires seen here in years destroyed the largest sub-station of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, on Stevenson street, early this morning and plunged all of the business section of the city into darkness.

Not only did street lights go out, but all the big hotels were in darkness, elevators were put out of commission and telegraph and telephone companies made idle.

The fortunate circumstance that the accident occurred on the morning of a holiday saved the city from great loss. Had the sub-station burned on any but a holiday retail stores and factories would have been forced to close and business would have ceased throughout the city.

The cause of the fire was probably crossed wires. To-day downtown clubs and hotels are without elevator service, but light is promised for to-night.

LOWEST FINE ON RECORD.

Mistled Pusheart Pedler Pays 5 Cents—Sad Affair for Essex Market Bar.

Isaac Cohen of 79 Sheriff street was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market police court charged with peddling without a license. He was shivering when led to the bar. He explained through an interpreter that he thought the push cart ordinances had been suspended until April on account of some Jewish holiday season.

"Such is not the case," said Magistrate Walsh, "and you are guilty of violating the law. You offer no adequate excuse for the crime in a legal sense."

Here Cohen shivered some more. "I will be merciful with you," said the Magistrate, "and let you go with a fine of five cents."

NEW STATE CHAIRMAN.

New York Politicians in Washington Expect a Conference at Albany Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—New York politicians here expect to be called to Albany next week to participate in a conference for the purpose of determining upon a chairman of the State committee to succeed B. B. Odell, Jr. According to the understanding here there is a strong movement in favor of the election of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, now chairman of the State executive committee. President Roosevelt is regarded as being in accord with this movement, and it is reported that Mr. Barnes has a better chance than any other of being selected.

William L. Ward of West Chester, New York member of the Republican national committee, saw the President last week, and it is understood that he spoke a good word in behalf of Mr. Barnes. The President was regarded as having a preference for John L. Mott of Oswego.

FRESH MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Many Victims in a Suburb of Gomei, With Pillaging and Burning.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—A newspaper states that a massacre of Jews has occurred at Vietka, a suburb of Gomei.

There were numerous victims and much pillaging and burning.

P. BRADLEE STRONG ARRESTED.

Charged With Getting Goods by False Pretences on Shanghai.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 22.—Major Putnam Bradlee Strong was arrested in Shanghai, China, recently, charged with obtaining goods from various firms under false pretences.

The news comes in a copy of the Shanghai Times, of January 20, which makes the announcement in this way:

"On Thursday evening the arrest was made of a gentleman known in Shanghai as Major Bradley Strong, an American citizen."

"The arrest was effected by Detective Inspector McDowell and the charge, it is believed, is one of obtaining goods by means of false pretences."

SHOT ACTRESS WHO GUYED TOWN.

Touhey Hooster Rises at Back of Theatre and Puts Bullet into Esoubrette's Leg.

STONINGTON, Ind., Feb. 22.—While a Chicago stock company was playing at the theatre here last night, Miss Pearl E. Elynn, a member of the troupe, made several slighting remarks about the town, which some of the audience applauded and others hissed.

A man in the rear of the house rose with an oath, drew a revolver, and aiming it at the actress, fired. The bullet struck Miss Elynn in the leg and she fell to the floor.

In an instant the house was in an uproar. The person who did the shooting managed to escape from the theatre and to conceal his identity. Miss Elynn's wound is not serious.

DOMINICAN PRESIDENT STICKS.

Caceres Finally Decides to Finish Out the Unexpired Term.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Col. George R. Colton, collector in chief of the customs of Santo Domingo, to-day telegraphed the Bureau of Insular Affairs as follows:

"As a result of pressure by leaders of all parties and continued demonstrations throughout the whole country in that behalf, Ramon Caceres has announced that he will serve unexpired Presidential term."

The next election in Santo Domingo comes in the fall of 1907. The President elected then is inaugurated in 1908. President Caceres, who was Vice-President until Morales gave up his job as Executive of the Government of Santo Domingo, has wanted Horacio Vasquez to take the place. Vasquez is the leader of the Horacistas, the controlling political party. Vasquez refused to take the position.

ELOPES WITH DIVORCED WIFE.

Aquitted of Killing Man Who Broke Up Home, He Remarries for Baby's Sake.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 22.—James I. Harbison has eloped with and remarried his wife after being divorced from her only three weeks.

Last summer he shot and killed Lewis Bergman when he found him in his wife's room. A sympathetic jury acquitted him of the charge of murder, and the divorce was secured without a contest. Their one child, a little girl, who was given into the custody of Harbison, brought the parents together again.

WONT QUIT DARTMOUTH.

President Tucker Declares He Will Not Be a Candidate for Governor.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 22.—President Tucker of Dartmouth College issued a statement to-day which put an end to the talk that he was willing to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. He said:

"The only intimation which I have ever received was in a single line of postscript of a letter, to which I made immediate and explicit response requesting that no further mention be made of my name in this connection."

JAMES R. GARFIELD ILL.

Packers' Hearing Goes Over for a Day to Await His Recovery.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, who has been on the witness stand since Tuesday, in the hearing on the immunity plea of the indicted packers, was suddenly taken ill when court reconvened to-day and Judge J. Otis Humphrey decided to continue the case until to-morrow.

Mr. Garfield, who was suffering from a severe headache, announced his willingness to continue on the stand, but District Attorney Morrison advised against it.

Mr. Garfield is not seriously ill and is expected to resume his testimony to-morrow.